

FOUR NEW NEOTROPICAL HETEROPTERA

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The four species described below have long been in manuscript in my collection or in that of the Academy. They are published now so their names can be used elsewhere.

Family Pentatomidæ

Mormidea (Melanochila) purpurescens Van Duzee, n. sp.

Allied to *montandoni* Kirkaldy, and like that species intermediate between typical *Mormidea* and *Melanochila*; deep purple-black with a conspicuous transverse pale calloused line on the pronotum. Length 8 mm.

Apex of head depressed, tylus longer than cheeks; second antennal segment slightly shorter than third. Anterior angles of pronotum tuberculate, lateral angles triangularly produced but unarmed; surface above coarsely, closely, and in part rugosely punctate.

Color deep purple-black above, pale beneath; lateral margins of the head, latero-anterior margins of pronotum, a transverse line behind the callosities that does not quite connect with the pale margins, a small spot on basal angles of scutellum and base of the costa pale and in part calloused; connexivum pale, immaculate; beneath pale testaceous-yellow; pleural areas with distinct large concolorous punctures; feet coarsely, sparsely dotted with fuscous; antennæ soiled testaceous, apex of III fuscous (apical segments wanting). Described from the unique type.

Holotype, female, No. 3600, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., taken at Yunges de la Paz, Bolivia, at 1000 m. This unique female has been in my collection for many years awaiting the appearance of additional material. The species, however, is so distinct it would seem perfectly safe to describe it from a single specimen.

Cholorcoris æmulus Van Duzee, n. sp.

Form and aspect entirely of *complanatus*, smaller with different male genital characters and wanting the black lining on the humeral angles and margin of the head; clear light green; legs and margins of body paler; antennæ maculate. Length 16 mm. to tip of membrane, greatest width 10 mm.

Head as in *complanatus*; sides of cheeks feebly bisinuate, their obtuse apex slightly exceeding the tylus; surface coarsely punctate and strongly rugose, these rugæ as usual omitting the base, apex,

and an interantennal band; second antennal segment a little shorter than III; latero-anterior margin of pronotum thinner than usual in this genus, the edge irregularly eroded; humeral spines terete, directed outward and a little upward; one-half as long (from base of costa) as the distance between the ocelli; pronotum and scutellum more strikingly rugose and less conspicuously punctate than in *complanatus*, the apex of the scutellum narrower. Rostrum reaching on to the third ventral segment. Venter strongly sulcate to apex of segment V. Ventral notch in male genital segment broadly open, not narrower and deep as in *complanatus*; claspers flat beyond their basal notch, their vestiture sparse and pale, bent in a long triangular subacute dorsal blade, their base next the notch produced outwardly in a short lingulate tooth; ventral extension of anal tube subacute. In *complanatus* the claspers are thick and rounded, densely clothed with long soft pale hairs, their dorsal blade narrow and acute at apex.

Color clear pale green, the margins of head and incisures of connexivum concolorous. Legs, latero-anterior margins of pronotum, base of costa and margin of abdomen tinged with fulvous; scutellar margin of clavus and ulnar nervure of corium marked with a slender red line; antennæ pale, segment I fulvous, II and III with a line on posterior face and narrow apical annulus black (V wanting).

Holotype, male, No. 3601, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., taken by Hno. Apolinar-Maria at Espinal, Colombia.

Arocera repleta Van Duzee, n. sp.

Above sanguineous; a spot either side at base of head, a larger one at basal angles of scutellum, a round dot on disk of corium and the membrane black. Antennæ and rostrum, except basal segment, legs, large disk of pleuræ and apex of venter black; inner genital plates and a spot at base of the outer pair also red; disk of scutellum and inner angle of corium slightly infuscated. Cheeks a little longer than tylus. Inner genital plates broader and the whole insect more oval in form than in *apta*. Described from the unique type.

Holotype, female, No. 3602, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., from the Panama Canal Zone, without other data.

Family Nabidæ

Pagasa luctuosa Van Duzee, n. sp.

Near *ænescens* Stål and running to that species in Reuter's key of 1909; differs in having the head entirely piceous and the coxæ and legs uniformly yellow. Length 7 mm.

Head as long as anterior lobe of pronotum; segment II of antennæ twice the length of I and the supplementary segment together, II, III, and IV subequal; rostrum surpassing anterior coxæ, segment II a little longer than III, attaining base of anterior coxæ,

III very short, about equaling median thickness of anterior coxæ. Pronotum a little wider across the base than long; hind margin broadly emarginate. Head and pronotum with a few scattering long erect setæ. Apical half of anterior tibiæ expanded, basal half concavely arcuate behind, and armed with short close-set black spinules as is the apical one-half of the inner edge of the anterior femora. Veins of clavus and radial vein of corium with a row of close-set punctures bearing a few minute pale hairs; costa as far as the transverse plica smooth and polished for a space as wide as the width of the scutellar areole of the clavus; germinate discal punctures of the scutellum deep. Beneath sparsely pale setose.

Holotype, female, No. 3603, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., collected by Mr. Bruce Martin, June 2, 1916, at Amaya Cispatá Bay, Colombia. Paratype, one female, same data.

This species differs from *ænescens* principally in the black head, the pale coxæ, and in having the apical half only of the anterior femora spinulose beneath.

ENTOMOLOGY FOR THE HOUSEHOLDER

It is not only the farmer who is interested in combating injurious insects. Everyone who has a flower garden or a vegetable patch back of his home finds sooner or later that there are insect depredations to be overcome. It is for the help of such that Professor Doane has prepared his little book on "Common Pests."¹ This book is of convenient size, is beautifully printed on excellent paper, and the 215 illustrations are unusually good. Altogether it is a most suitable book for household use. It treats of pests other than insects, such as spiders and snails, and even mammals and birds. One might well feel resentful to find among the latter our old friend the bobolink classed as a "pest." In western New York its song meant that summer had come, and perhaps no bird note was more welcome unless it might be the song of the robin and bluebird in March. It certainly was entitled to what little rice it needed while tarrying in the South. However, most of the pests treated of are insects, and here we are told how to recognize them and how to control them. Both eastern and western forms are included, and the book should appeal to all interested in the out-of-doors.—E. P. Van Duzee.

¹ Common Pests, by Rennie D. Doane, in the series of Nature Books published by Charles C. Thomas, 8vo., 384 pages, Springfield, Illinois, 1931.